THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1808. No. 1161.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

MARY PARK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just opened at her Store in Market Street, between Water and Front Streets, a handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

consisting principally of the most fashionable articles for the Ladies. Also

GROCERIES

of various kinds, and of the best quality, all of which she will sell at as reduced prices as possible.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20th, 1808.

Wants Imployment,

A YOUNG MAN from Philadelphia, who writes a good hand, and understands accounts, would wish to engage in an Office or Store as Clerk, or other employment; good recommendations can be produced. A few lines addressed to J. B. and left at the office of this paper will be punctually attended to.

December 14th, 1808.

WAS FOUND

On the 2d Dec. inst. near the road from Chartier's creek to Wm. Ewing's mill, a SADDLE. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'ELHERAN.

Robinson township, Allegheny county, Dec. 7, 1808.

SCULLY & GRAHAM,

Have just opened, and offer for sale, at their

Store

In Market Street, next door to Z. Cramer's Book Store,

A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,—viz:—

Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souschong *TEAS.*	Maderia Wine
	Sherry ditto
	Malaga ditto
	Tenerisse ditto
Coffee, Rice	Cogniac Brandy
Loaf & Scale Sugars	Jamaica Rum
Chocolate, Allspice	Holland Gin
Madder, Redwood	New E. Spirits
Logwood & Spanish Indigo	Peach Brandy
	Country Gin
Sweet and Castor Oil	Cherry Bounce and Sugar House Molasses &c. &c.
Glue	
Rappee and Scotch Snuff	JamesRiver, roll, small twist and Kentuckey Tobacco
Spanish Segars	
American Patent Shot	Best Rifle Powder
Bar and Pig Lead	Spirits of Turpentine
Read and White Lead	Looking Glasses

A well chosen assortment of

Hard ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives and Forks, Razors and Pen Knives, Cutting Knives, Handsaws and Files, Chest and Trunk Locks, Plane Irons, Butt Hinges and Screws, with a great many articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant assortment of *Ladies Slippers.* Likewise a few crates of Liverpool *Queens ware and China*, a quantity of Stone and Earthern Ware, Crowley Steel, &c. &c.

All of which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved country produce. They continue to give the highest price for Flour, Fine and Superfine, Bran, Corn, Corn-meal, Chop'd Rye, Oats &c. and always keep on hand a supply of the above articles.

Horse feed of every kind supplied at the above store.

Stores put up for merchants and others descending the river on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1808.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. 6t

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Callimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Leno and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, with a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,

No. 93, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Randolph. The question of foreign relations is now before this house, and what is the ultimate course to be pursued by this country with respect to them, is the point to be determined. I am glad that this view of the subject has been taken: if it had not been brought forward now, where could it have been introduced? With regard to this resolution, I feel myself scarcely interested in the decision of the question. But I feel myself interested to a degree I cannot express in the course ultimately to be adopted. We are standing on the verge of war; and the observations which I shall make are addressed to the understanding of every man who hears me.

I touched upon a question the other day which is of the last importance on this point. From what does the power of this government spring? From commerce, the state of peace and war, and from foreign relations. The regulation of commerce gave birth to this constitution. It was never intended that this country should pursue the Chinese policy.—Out of a revenue drawn from commerce alone can the general government fulfil its public engagements. To provide for the general welfare, and public safety was this constitution formed. I cannot help carrying back my mind to the adoption of this constitution. I tremble at the recollection of the predictions made in that body. It was then foretold by the greatest orator that ever spoke, "that if the time should ever come, that the state governments and the federal government should have to be supported by direct taxation, that the existence of one or the other would be destroyed." An attempt to feel the public pulse by this mode of raising a revenue, has already proved this fact. We are now about to resolve that we will have no connection of imports or exports with the rest of mankind, and live in a complete state of seclusion. What is the result? Are we prepared to violate the public faith? Are we prepared for this state? I know it is a question what we shall do with our surpluss revenue.—Where will be our revenue if we do not derive it from our tonnage, and an impost upon our imports and exports?

It does appear to me that the final extinction of the governments of these states is at hand. If we have no connection with foreign nations, no trade, no relations of peace and war—for our present state is neither one nor the other—where is the use of the general government? It can no longer act for the purposes for which it was originally instituted. I have nothing further from my thoughts than the destruction of the general government. I have reason to believe that the man who is to rule the destinies of this nation thinks that the state governments ought not to exist And I think it will soon be made a question, whether the powers of the general government shall or shall not be improved so as to lessen the power of the different state governments.

The strength, grandeur and magnificence of this government, will swallow up the state governments. Upon the present system you cannot collect a revenue—You cannot squeeze out of Virginia her proportion of the revenue by direct taxation. The federal government is now about to take the attitude of a mere interior government. Ask the the secretary of the treasury from what the powers of this government grow, and he will tell you from commerce and foreign relations; not in making roads, digging canals, &c. If the general government once begins to attend to these matters of internal improvement, the governments of the states are extinct and will cease to exist. Since they will have nothing to do with the regulation of commerce, where will be the necessity of having two governments?

This is my fear, which I feel to be my duty to express. Two governments, each depending for support upon the same people, and that support derived from direct taxation, cannot exist. The people in the part of the country where I live, cannot make their payments; they look forward to something like the natural course of things, in which they will be able to fulfil their engagements with each other.—Much has been said respecting the similar situation of the colonies in 1774, and the United States in 1808. I ask, if the course to be pursued by us, a free, sovereign and independent nation for coercing all the rest of the world, is the same which was pursued by us as colonies to coerce the mother country.

There is no analogy between the state of the rest of the world then and now; or between the U. States then and now; or between the relative state of the parties; and this new invented system cannot coerce them in the present situation of Spain and Portugal and their American dependencies.

What is the relative situation of Great Britain and France? It is totally changed. What is our condition? entirely altered. We have now made a debt as the price of our independence. We could then live without revenue, because we had no purposes to which revenue could be applied. But upon the present system, whence is your revenue to be derived? If you say you will not suffer any intercourse with the world, there is nothing left for you

but direct taxation. I confess that I feel mortified that the proceedings of the old congerss should be called in to justify the proceedings of independent Americans. And addresses to the people of Great Britain and Ireland and the West Indies, humble petitions to his majesty, &c. &c. and the old declarations of that day quoted to shew our power to coerce the world.

Mr. Randolph here paused, he presently said that he saw the house were determined to force a decision upon the question, and that they shewed impatience for the end of the debate. When several members expressed their wish that he should be heard at full—and an adjournment being called for, it was carried.

Mr. Randolph will proceed in his remarks on Monday morning.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Randolph. It would argue a degree of insensibility wanting to my nature, did I not fully express my sense of the polite indulgence of this house granted to me on Saturday last. I am fully grateful for that instance of their generous attention. But, sir, I am fearful that the same incapacity which hindered me from going into that view of the subject which I wished, will now prevent me from doing that jestice to the subject which is my desire. I consider our country as standing in a most awful and momentous condition. We are I am afraid now about to make a sacrifice of that independence which is our glory, and on the verge of a mighty revolution in our political institutions. In this apprehension, I may be mistaken, I hope in God I am: but if I did not entertain these opinions, I should not now obtrude these sentiments upon the attention of the house. Mr. Randolph here repeated his remarks of Saturday upon the connection between the general government and foreign relations, and the revenue derived from commerce. The eventual issue, said he, of these measures will be the doing away of our state governments, and the extending of the powers of the general government. Am I not right in drawing the conclusions from past circumstances, and from every man's own knowledge, that this is the object of the present policy? The geueral government of America is calculated for federal purposes, but as to a consolidated, national government, it is the most detestable and mischievous of any which I can conceive. This is the original cause of my alarm, and when I consider that he who is to direct the destinies of this nation, is that individual, who from the beginning of the federal government, has been regularly opposed to our state institutions—I feel alarm with regard to them. This alarm may be unfounded but it is sincere.

I must regret that the only system of policy which the wisdom of this house could derive is drawn from our state of colonial weakness, which our ancestors were obliged to adopt against the mother country. What is the spirit of 1776? touch the soil of our country, and you touch the heart, life and blood of every man in it. The old congress resisted every attempt of this kind, and before the declaration of independence was published, Montgomery was under the walls of Quebec. The system which we have latterly pursued, is perfectly ruinous. The laws of some of the states have shut up the courts of justice: and these are the means from which some derive their popularity. What popularity is that which is derived from shutting up the courts of justice and extension of the payment of debts?—it is drawn from the most corrupt of all possible sources. This system goes to the demoralization, to use the new fangled language, of the whole mass of the people---it strikes at the root of common honesty ---and yet by this policy we were to bring G. Britain and all Europe at our feet. Such has been the system in Georgia, Virginia, and is now to be adopted in Maryland. Thus this system of coercion on foreign powers, cuts off the great stream of justice; it is injurious and fatal to us and must at last shut up the exchequer.

Mr. Randolph here urged that the federal and state governments could not exist by direct taxation. This is a state of things in which our country cannot exist. If the embargo had operated abroad as it has affected us at home, I should have been the last to have denied its efficacy, or to have wished it to be repealed. I should not oppose the embargo, but I find that its whole operation is upon ourselves —its effects upon the enemy are questionable if not imaginary. During the whole course of this discussion there has been a great want of precision. We do not want the history of our disease, we want the remedy indicated. He here remarked upon that part of Mr. Macon's speech upon our foreign relations—and if, he asked, G. Britain were to say that we should not trade from N. York to Charleston, would we remit it? or if a British squadron were stationed in Hampton Roads, should not the packets sail from Norfolk to Baltimore? In the proportion as our enemies trespass upon us, must we recede? And in such a quick step that they cannot come in reach of us—and so, because our commerce is annoyed by the belligerents, we will totally destroy it. I am unwilling to go to the thrones of the British or Gallic sovereigns to ask for commerce. I say, raise the embargo. It is astonishing that gentlemen should have described the degraded and humiliating situation of commerce if we repealed that measure; it is the very condition in which the government has offered to place us. Mr. Randolph here denied that the ostensible causes of the embargo were the true causes, and called upon the clerk to read the president's message of Dec. last, and the documents.

Whilst the clerk was reading, he said it was unnecessary for him to proceed, because the house must recollect that the embargo was laid in consequence of the enforcing of the French decrees, the British orders not being known. We are now called upon to pass laws to enforce the embargo, and to cut off all intercourse with foreign nations. Whatever the law may be, I will be among the first to enforce it, and to draw the sword of justice against every man who violates it. Mr. Randolph then insisted, that the prices of produce would destroy the agriculturelists, that the embargo only tended to assist the great capitalists who could speculate, the deed of trust men, 5 1-2 per cent per month men, &c. &c. and said that these men were the warmest advocates of the embargo. He severely lashed the banks for their conduct in permitting these men to have the money of the stockholders; and contended that the present system enriched the dishonest and worthless at the expence of the honest and virtuous citizen. He then informed the house that only since the committee had risen, the great capitalists were buying up all articles from abroad, even to the rifling of the petty quantities in small stores, because they knew that they would be repaid 2 or 300 per cent. Restore things to their old channel, and none will suffer but the great capitalists. The present system, sir, must drive your people to the most abject poverty and oppression. This may suit the Chinese, but it will not suit the American spirit; and even if it were the most desirable and best calculated for us to follow, it would not answer to make this change on a sudden---if we introduce manufactures it must be done gradually. If we continue these measures the public spirit will become so paralyzed, enfeebled, fettered and insensible, that we might as well be overrun by the enemy. That capital which we will not permit to be employed in its own way, has turned its arms against us. It has begun to monopolize salt, and every article of the first necessity. During the whole of this discussion, the real question has been evaded. I cannot conceive how I impair the resources of the belligerents or enrich myself by permitting my produce to rot in my warehouse. Mr. Randolph here remarked upon Mr. Macon's statement that our produce would not be worth any thing in Europe under existing edicts—Send, sir, your produce to Gottenburgh, and it will soon reach the continent.

He here remarked upon the great fluctuations in the Baltimore market in consequence of mere report. We are cheating ourselves; he said, the variations in price, could not arise from our own consumption, which could not affect it; the view was to exportation, and notwithstanding every difficulty if the embargo was removed the prices of produce would be increased. With regard to the last transactions I wish they could have been passed over entirely. Mr. R. here again introduced the Spanish business respecting New-Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi—and, said he, you have paid fifteen millions for that same navigation which now you are about to destroy. This temporising policy began in 1805 and 1806, and now we feel the effect of our hesitating, vacillating temper. He said, that Russia by becoming a pander to France, was degraded, and veluti in speculo, we might see our own speedy fate.

He argued, that those who approved of the embargo were only those who were becoming Nabobs, and wished to let the merchants have their own way, and if we would not protect their rights, permit them to exercise them at their own cost—They will find means to dispose of your goods, said he. We are in a situation more degrading and injurious than war, and yet we are to shew our heels to the enemy. It is time that the vigour of the government should be displayed, on other objects, and on some other threatre than our own country; it should be directed against our oppressors; its vitals should not be poured out upon our own citizens. Have we no pity, no compassion for the sufferings of our country? is all its energy to be exhausted upon ourselves, or shall we determine, that as other nations will not do us justice, we will do justice to ourselves?—That all the naval, West India, and East India interests in England are desirous for war with us is unquestionable; but shall we on this account adopt a pacific, quaker-like policy? There is a non-conductor between us and France, and shall we submit to Great Britain, in proportion as we know her to be inimical? We have exhausted the cup of patience, we have drained the chalice of humiliation to its dregs. And if we have not spirit to resist either G. Britain or France or both, let us expunge the declaration of independence from our statue book!—Have we become a sort of middle people between the civilized nations and the American savages? No, sir, we have no right to take rank with the Indians; if they were to suffer as we have suffered, although the last man in the tribe should remain, as long as the wampum and tomahawk remained, he would think himself disgraced by submitting to our sufferings and insult with impunity.—Throw all temporising away, it is time to act. Do not say you will retain your rights, and omit to exercise them. If these measures continue, we are undone, the citizens cannot exist. We have here a fine vapouring resolution about our honor and independence; and yet we destroy the spirit of the nation by forbidding the nation to do what every man has a right to do. Why should I waste my strength in more calculations? In my country the September frost has killed one half of our crop—the embargo has destroyed two thirds of the other half, and there is no market for the remainder. War will increase our taxes. I would draw the revenue from the increase of taxes on the importations, being from the same element we received our injuries. With regard to the first part of the second resolution, it has my hearty sanction it should have been passed long ago. But the second part declares you will have no commercial intercourse with them—but this is only shutting the ports to one. I am for opening the ports to both. Remove the embargo—the merchants will give a better price for produce—if it should fail the government will have no blame---and the merchants must answer for themselves. If we will not protect them in exercising their rights, let us not prevent them. If, sir, you will not protect me when I pass over my threshold, do not imprison me in my own house.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1808.

On the 20th inst. in the house of representatives of this state, Mr. Banks of Mifflin county, offered the following.

"Although the measure of the embargo was predicated and adopted with the purest patriotic views, and is, and ought to be considered as the most prudent and efficient means that could be devised, to preserve the national honour, and save the United States from the evils and horrors of war; and there is every reason to hope that it will teach the belligerent powers of Europe to be just in future towards these states. Yet, inasmuch as certain disadvantages (which it is expected will be of partial duration) do exist, to wit, the great scarcity of the circulating medium in almost all parts of this commonwealth, by reason of the reduction of the price of staple commodities.

Therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this house, whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted to stop the distress and sale of property for the payment of debts in this commonwealth for a limited time."

The resolution was adopted, and the committee are Messrs. Banks, Brown, I. Smith, Montgomery and Miner.

Mr. Giles of the Senate of the United States. has reported a bill authorising the President to repair and man all the public vessels of the United States. And to station them in suitable positions along our coasts, for the enforcement of the embargo laws, &c. An additional number of seamen are to be engaged.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

We have the most unquestionable authority for giving the following as the substance of Messrs. Armstrong and Pinkney's confidential communications to our Executive:

Mr. Armstrong says the embargo is despised in France, and almost forgotten in England; advises the raising of it; and recommends ARMING OUR VESSELS AGAINST THE CRUIZERS OF FRANCE.

Mr. Pinkney advises the continuance of the embargo, to evince to Foreign Powers the firmness of our government in adhering to its measures; and thinks if a *proper plan* (these are his words) is pursued there WILL BE NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN EFFECTING A RECONCILIATION WITH ENGLAND.

From the Freeman's Journal.

WASHINGTON-CITY, *Dec.* 3.

"OUT AT LAST;" OR, THE PLAN DEVELOPED.

We have at length been able to penetrate the mysteries of the Cabinet, and ascertain the plan of future policy. The system of Non-Intercourse with England and France is to be carried into effect; it is no false alarm; it will certainly be consummated. When this system shall be matured and fortified by a sufficient number of *supplementary* out works, THE EMBARGO WILL BE RAISED as it respects other countries, and our vessels under certain restrictions, will be permitted to arm.—Whether the removal of the embargo will not be nominal rather than real, it is impossible to say. At all events, the ship-owners will be obliged to give two sets of bonds, and in both cases of enormous magnitude; bonds, not to violate or evade the non-intercourse system, and bonds, not to make an improper use of their arms. Events in Europe may possibly change this plan, but the public may rest assured that it is that, which the government now have in contemplation.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal against France and England, are talked of also, but this remains, as the lawyers say, a *moot point.* It would seem that the Administration has not relinquished all hope of an accommodation with France, G. Britain is given up as incorrigible.

Full reliance may be placed upon this information.

THE "TRIBUTE" ABOLISHED.

The following is copied from the London Packet Oct. 14:

"The Brazil committee have received from his majesty's ministers the IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION, that it is their intention to allow *all goods*, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Countries or Colonies in *Amity*, to be imported in British ships, or ships of the Countries in Amity, *without being liable to the* EXPORT DUTY, *under the order in council act.*"

From the United States' Gazette.

By the Lydia, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, we have received large additions to our files of London papers. Among them we find a most interesting and important "Exposition of the practices and "machinations which led to the usurpation of "the crown of Spain, and the means adopted "by the emperor of the French, to carry it into "execution—by DON PEDRO CEVALLOS, "first secretary of state, and dispatches to his "Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII."

Among the documents accompanying this exposition is a secret treaty concluded between Napoleon and the old king of Spain, in Oct 1807, for the conquest and partition of Portugal. By the 12th article of this treaty, Napoleon makes a formal transfer of the United States to the king of Spain. The following are the words of the article.

"XII. His majesty the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, engages to recognize his Catholic majesty, the king of Spain, as emperor of the TWO AMERICAS, *when every thing is ready for his majesty's assuming that title*, which may be either at the general peace, or *at farthest within three years therefrom.*"

Upon this, the editor of the London Times makes the following remarks:

"The title of *Emperor of the Two Americas*, which Charles IV. was to assume, according to the secret treaty of the 27th of October, is particularly worthy of notice. What are those two Americas? We know of none but the North and South. Let the commentators of the United States meditate well upon this text; and let every American citizen bear it in mind when he seeks for the causes of Mr. Jefferson's attachment to France.

"This treaty was made under the authority of the prince of peace, and was studiously concealed from the regular ministers. The emigration of Charles IV. and his family to America, was also secretly concerted between the prince of peace and Bonaparte, who expected then to occupy the vacant throne of Spain, without resistance. But the unlooked-for energy of the Spanish people, has happily defeated this dark and infamous conspiracy."

By the ship Favorite, arrived at N. York from Cadiz, advices are received from Spain to the 11th October. They confirm the details of the successes of the patriots, heretofore received—particularly the loss of the French army in thirteen attacks on Sarragossa, where, including 8000 blown up by the explosion of mines under the principal streets, 28,000 of their best troops perished.

Our letters by the Favorite announce that Don PEDRO CEVALLOS has been appointed first minister of state and foreign affairs, by the new government of Spain, whose confidence as well as that of the nation, he fully enjoys.

SALEM, *Dec.* 6.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Mohawk, Atkins of Boston, 35 days from Liverpool. In the Mohawk came passengers Capt. Folger, late master of the American brig Acorn, seized and condemned in France, under the Berlin decree; Capt. Waterman, late of the Mentor, of N. York, which vessel was burnt by the French ruffians at sea, under the barbarous decrees of their master; and another gentleman.

Capt. Folger informs us, that he left Paris on the 30th of August, and escaped in an open boat from St. Maloes on the 18th of September, after a severe struggle with the guard boats. While he was at Paris, large bodies of troops were marching from the camps near that city for Spain, and it was represented that Bonaparte was sending forward upwards of 300,000 men for the conquest of that kingdom for his brother Joseph. There can indeed be no doubt but he will exert all the force he can spare from other objects, for this purpose. Capt. F. represents, that the conduct of the French prize courts, is most infamous—that they do not even observe the forms that decency might require to cover their injustice—and that he has actually seen the summary process of the condemnation of several vessels, with so little ceremony or deliberation, that there was not even a pen put to paper in the business.

Capt. Waterman, of the Mentor, belonging to New-York, was from a Spanish port in the Mediterranean; on his passage he was boarded from an English man of war, but was suffered to proceed without any indorsement of papers; afterwards he had the misfortune to meet with two French frigates, and was boarded by one of them; after examination they were about dismissing him, when one of the sailors (a foreigner, who called himself a Frenchman) informed of their having been spoken by the English, on which capt. W. was required to alter his declaration, or they would burn his vessel, and he and his crew be made prisoners of war; but he refused to make any alteration, and then remonstrated against all the circumstances—but in vain; part of the Mentor's cargo was taken out, the crew carried on board the frigate, and in the night capt. W. was invited upon deck to behold his ship in flames!

On board the frigate, they were treated worse than the English prisoners; they were afterwards carried into France—marched to Brest and imprisoned—from thence through other prisons to Verdun, his mate and some of his people hand-cuffed on their march. At length, after a tedious correspondence with gen. Armstrong, and assurances from him that he had done every thing in his power by petitions for their release, capt. W. insisted that he should demand it in the name of his country; it was finally obtained after being a prisoner for nearly five months, from March to July, during which time he had been the tenant of 32 different prisons!

Such is the treatment Americans receive from France—our ships plundered and burnt on the ocean—our fellow citizens carried into captivity, loaded with irons, imprisoned and treated like slaves—while the arms of our country are turned only against our own citizens and the doors of secrecy are closed upon the enormities of the universal robber, to whom in America we burn incense, as the head of the "enlightened government of France!"

Captain Atkins, of the Mohawk, had been at Belfast in Ireland. He reports that while he was at Belfast, an English vessel loaded with potatoes, and was about sailing for England, when the Irish populace collected, dismantled the vessel, and burnt he sails and rigging in the public square, declaring that no portion of the necessaries of life should go from that place to England, as they expected they had no more than enough for their own consumption.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

THE Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson. author of the Wild Irish Girl, 4 vols. 12mo.

Beauties of the studies of nature, selected from the works of St. Pierre.

Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the north cape, by Joseph Acebri, illustrated with 17 elegant engravings, with a likeness of the author; 2 vols. 4to.

Pursuits of Literature, a satirical poem, in four dialogues, with notes, and a vindication of the work and translations of all the Greek, Latin, Italian and French quotations.

The works of Thomas Paine, including Common Sense; The Crisis; Public Good, being an examination into the claim of Virginia to the vacant Western Territory &c.; Letter to Abbey Raynal; Dissertation on Government; Rights of Man, *etc.* 2 vols. 8vo.

The Life of Dr. Benj. Franklin, and his essays moral, humourous, and literary.

Sacred and Profane history epitomised, with a continuation of modern history to the present time, by Benj. Tucker.

Susanna Rowson's abridgement of Universal Geography, together with sketches of history.

Gurney's easy and compendious system of short hand, adapted to the arts and sciences.

Zaida: or the dethronement of Muhamed IV. a novel from the German of Kotzebue.

Goldsmiths natural history abridged for the use of Schools, 2 vols. 12mo. by Mrs. Pilkington.

Bloomfield's Rural Tales.

—Wild Flowers, or pastoral and local poetry.

—Farmers Boy, a poem.

American Farrier, being a sure guide to prevent and cure all maladies and distempers incident to horses and cattle, by Augustus Franklin.

Taplin's Farriery.

Thompson's Seasons, with the life of the author, with elegant plates.

Parental Legacies, consisting of advice from a lady of quality to her children, by S.Glasse, together with Dr. Gregory's advice to his daughters.

The old English Baron, a Gothic story.

Robertson's history of the reign of Emperor Charles V. with a view of the progress of society in Europe, *etc.* 3 vols. 8vo.

The secret history of the court and cabinet of St. Cloud—in a series of letters.

Poems of the Juvenile Robinson, written between the ages of seven and thirteen—with an account of the author, by a member of the Belfast literary society.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, containing an account of his life and writings, with anecdotes and characters of distinguished persons of his time.

Moore's epistles, odes, and other poems.

The Lay of the last Minstrel, a poem by Walter Scott, Esq.

Saul, a poem, by Wm. Sotheby, Esq.

Poems on several occasions, by the late Rev. Thomas Browne.

The Beauties of Owen Felltham, selected from his Resolves, by J. Vine.

Poetic Trifles, by John Henry Mills, comedian.

Poems by Richard B. Davis, with a sketch of his life. "—a simple, solitary bard was he."

The Beauties of the Botanic Garden, written by Dr. Darwin.

The progress of Love, a poem, by Masters.

Essays on love, courtship and matrimony—relating to education and conversation, etc.

The history of Louisa, the lovely orphan, or the Cottage on the moor.

The complete American Letter Writer, for the young man in business, relating to trade and merchandize, etc.

The universal letter writer, on duty, amusement, love, courtship, marriage, etc.

The Pleasures of human life, investigated cheerfully, discussed philosophically, etc.

Ballads and Lyrical pieces, by Walter Scott, Esq.

The Seasons in England, a descriptive poem.

The Shipwreck, a poem by Falconer.

Galatea, a pastoral romance, by De Florian.

Travels and adventures by sea and land of the renowned Munshausen, including a tour to the United States in 1803.

Memoirs of the life of capt. Nathaniel Fanning, an American navy officer, who served in the American revolution, under commodore Paul Jones, Esq.

The moral and religious miscellany; or sixty-one aphoretical essays, on some of the most important Christian doctrines and virtues, by Hugh Knox, D. D.

History of the grand Iusurrection, or struggle for Libety in Ireland.

Carver's travels through the interior of North America, for more than 5000 miles.

The life, adventures, travels and sufferings of Henry Tufts.

Ovid's art of Love—his remedy of love—the court of love, and the history of love.

The life of Sumuel Johnson, D. D. the first president of King's college, in New-York.

Mentorial tales, for the instruction of young ladies entering upon the theatre of life, by Mrs. Pilkington. *(To be continued.)*

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and ap proaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

Two stray Cows

WERE taken up on the 20th inst. by the subscriber, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Black Horse tavern in Pitt township. One of them is red, with a white face, a white streak along her back, some white under her belly, and a crop off the left ear. The other is a muhle, and except the head and neck, which are red, is chiefly all white; there are two notches cut in the under side of her right ear, and three under the left. They both appear to be about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE GIBSON.

December 22, 1808.

To Farmers Children.

FROM 20 to 30 cents a hundred will be given, for any quantity of first rate ripe GOOSE QUILLS, by the subscriber, living in *Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh.

MATTHEW B. LAWRIE,
Teacher.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the first of December, a dark brown MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SEMPLE.

Pine township, Allegheny County, Dec. 15, 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 9th day of January next, One Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblesburgh, Fayette township, bounded by a lot the property of George Williams, Esq. by a lot the property of Isaac Richardson, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street, 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected one square log house.——Also, one other lot, bounded by the above described lot, by a lot the property of Obediah Holmes, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected a cabin stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Richardson.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning on Second-street, at the corner of lot No. 299, thence northwardly a parallel line with Cherry Alley, 80 feet; thence westwardly a parallel line with Second-street, 60 feet to lot No. 297, and thence by the same southwardly 80 feet, to the place of beginning: subject to 7 dollars and 50 cents ground rent annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John *M*'Kinney.

Also, Seventy acres of Land, more or less, in Pitt township, about twelve acres cleared, on which are erected one two story house, square log, 25 by 25 feet, one cabin, one saw mill, one grist mill and horse mill; bounded on the north by land of Johnston, on the south by land of Anthony Walters, and on the north east by the Allegheny river. Also, thirty-six acres, more or less, about five acres cleared, on which are erected one cabin, and one still house; bounded on the west by the above described land of William Bonner, on the north by land of John Johnston, and on the south by land of William Wart. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Bonner and Charles Bonner.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, part of the lot which is marked in the general plan of said borough, No. 403, to wit: beginning on Fifth-street, at the corner of lot No. 402, and running thence towards Wood-street, 23 1-2 feet; thence by a line running parallel with *Market* and Wood streets, along King's alley, 120 feet; thence across, parallel line with Fifth-street, to lot No. 402, 23 1-2 feet; thence along same parallel line with *Market* and Wood streets, 120 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James *M*'Candless.

Also, one hundred and ninety-nine acres and forty perches, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected one cabin, about fifty-five acres cleared; bounded on the north by land of Col. Dunning *M*'Nair, on the west by land of Robert Thompson, and on the east by land of Robert Porter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Thompson.

Also, sixty acres of land, more or less, in Pitt township, on which are erected a small square log house and cabin, a small tanyard, a square log shop and frame mill house; thirty-five or forty acres cleared, and about eighty young fruit trees; adjoining lands of of Robert Galbraith on the north, Thomas Carral on the west, William Reed on the south, and Samuel Murphy on the east. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John S. Cavet and Michael Hellman.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the time and place aforesaid—One hundred acres of land, more or less, in St. Clair township, about thirty-five acres cleared, on which are erected a square log house, thirty by thirty-eight feet, one cabin, one still house, and one barn and stables twenty by sixty feet; bounded on the north by land of George *Mushrush*, on the west by land of John Wilson, on the south by land of David Boggs, and on the east by land of James Laughlin.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fulton.

Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of lots No. 4 and 5, on Church alley, described on the general plan of James Horner's lots, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Allegheny, in book N. page 293, and running thence by Church alley towards Strawberry alley 15 feet; thence by a line running parallel with Eighth street, 55 feet, towards Wood street; thence by a line running parallel with Wood street, 15 feet, to lot No. 4, in the aforesaid plan of James Horner's lots; and thence by same lot No. 4, to the place of beginning,—on which is erected a small house.—Also, a lot or piece of ground, being part of lots No. 404 and 405, in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Virgin alley, and running back towards Fifth street 68 feet.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Coffman.

All which property will be sold by me.

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 14, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,
100 do. PLOUGH LINES,
A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,
Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Bafta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas*, *Coffee*, *Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, the latter end of August last, a chesnut Bay MARE COLT, hind feet white, a small stripe and snip in the face, rising two years old. The above reward will be paid, together with reasonable charges to any person who will deliver said Colt, at *Peebles's tavern*, Pittsburgh, or give such information that it may be had.

GEORGE KINZER.

December 20th, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate o the late Charles Morgan, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of January next; and all those having demands against said estcte, are desired to present them to the subscriber, properly attested, for settlement.

JOHN MORGAN, *Executor.*

Allegheny county, Nov. 23, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

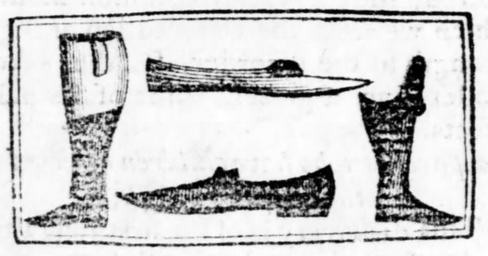
BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,

GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



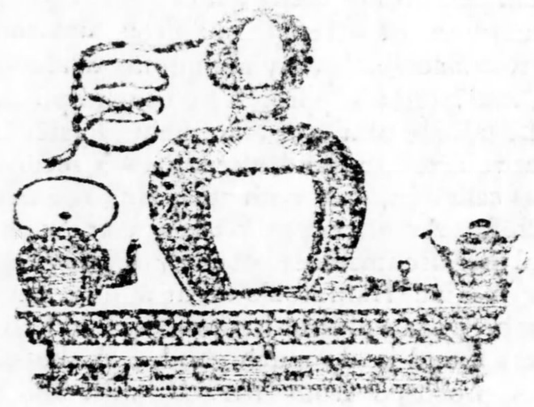
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, November 8, 1808.

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

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TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits*, *Great Coats*, *Peleeces*, *Spencers*, &c. tf.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.